DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 062 863 FL 003 148

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|---|---|
| TITLE | Survey on Russian Society: Discover Russian and the Russians. |
| INSTITUTION | Dade County Public Schools, Miami, Fla. |
| PUB DATE | 71 |
| NOTE | 35p. |
| EDRS PRICE | MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29 |
| DESCRIPTORS | Basic Skills; Conversational Language Courses; *Cultural Education; Educational Objectives; *Instructional Materials; *Language Instruction; Language Skills; Listening Skills; Modern Languages; *Performance Criteria; Reading Skills; *Russian; *Social Studies; Teaching Guides; Textbooks; Writing Skills |

ABSTRACT

Written primarily for the non-Russian speaking student, this course is designed to demonstrate how simple and interesting Russian studies can be. Performance objectives are presented in two categories: language and culture. After the statement of each language objective, letters indicate the language skills to which the objective is directed. The lettering code for these skills is: listening (L), speaking (S), reading (R), and writing (W). Topics for independent study include: (1) geography, (2) history, (3) the Communist Party, (4) literatures, (5) music, (6) sports, (7) education, (8) youth, (9) family, (10) delinquency, (11) religion, (12) humor, (13) arts, (14) voting, (15) secret police, (16) labor camps, and (17) military and science. This course may be taken for credit in language or social studies. Sample evaluation materials are included. (RL)

ED 062 863

# SURVEY ON RUSSIAN SOCIETY

(DISCOVER RUSSIAN AND THE RUSSIANS)

7545.06

6478.13

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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FL 003 148

DIVISION OF INSTRUCTION

DADE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

MIAMI, FLORIDA

1971

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Published by the Dade County School Board

Copies of this publication may be obtained through
Textbook Services
2210 S.W. Third Street
Miami, Florida 33135
Price: $1.15

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## COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course is designed to show the non-Russian speaking student how easy and interesting Russian studies can be. The student will survey the basic skills of the Russian language and the major topics of Russian area studies before doing an independent study of the topic which most interests him. These topics include geography, history, Communist Party, literature, music recreation, sports, education, youth, family, delinquency, religion, humor, arts, voting, secret police, labor camps, military and science. Furthermore, the student will have the opportunity to learn to read, write and speak simple Russian. This course may be taken for credit in language or social studies. The Russian speaking student may also take this course.

## PREFACE

This course is written primarily with the non-Russian speaking student in mind. The Russian speaking student taking this course will have to meet the performance objectives of the most advanced course in the Russian language he has completed as related to the content of the course described herein.

The performance objectives of this course are divided into two categories: language and culture. After the statement of each language objective the reader will find letters in parentheses to indicate the language skills to which the objective is dedicated. The lettering code for these language skills are listening (L), speaking (S), reading (R) and writing (W).

In the Sample Evaluation section of this course the evaluation samples have been numbered so as to correspond to the numbers of the performance objectives. Thus L-1 and C-1 are the evaluation samples respectively for the first language (L) objective and first cultural (C) objective in the Performance Objectives section. Included in some of the sample evaluations are suggested lesson outlines from which the evaluations can be made. Sometimes two sample evaluations refer to the same lesson content and therefore may be out of numerical order. The sample evaluations for a few performance objectives have been left to the discretion of the individual teacher.

## PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

The learner at the end of this course, according to his level of maturity and achievement, will be able to at least:

### Language

L-1. identify the letters and words of the Russian language on a printed sheet with 70% accuracy when they are pronounced as single letters, as syllables and/or as words. ( L,R )

L-2. orally reproduce the sounds of the Russian language as single letters, as syllables and/or as words in a fashion acceptable to the teacher in 70% of the responses. ( R,S )

L-3. respond correctly with oral and/or overt replies to familiar Russian expressions used in the classroom with 70% success. ( L,S )

L-4. reproduce orally and/or in written form familiar Russian expressions, questions and statements learned in this course when cued by the teacher and in a fashion acceptable to the teacher in 70% of the responses. ( S,W )

L-5. to give simple answers correctly in oral and written Russian responses to (1) simple questions in Russian about the familiar content of this course and/or (2) complex English questions on the same material with 70% accuracy. ( L,S,R,W )

L-6. demonstrate direct reading comprehension in Russian of material already mastered audiolingually by selecting the correct answers to printed multiple choice questions with 70% accuracy. ( R )

L-7. copy correctly in Cyrillic print that which has previously been heard, spoken and read with 70% accuracy. ( W )

L-8. write in Cyrillic print from dictation familiar words and sentences with 70% accuracy in spelling and punctuation. ( L,W )

L-9. sing the songs taught in this course using 70% acceptable pronunciation of the lyrics and recognize 70% of the words in the lyrics in their printed form. ( S,R )

**Culture** ( Social Studies )

C-1. demonstrate a knowledge of the geography of the target culture by answering correctly 15 short questions of a given 20 and/or by locating correctly 15 of 20 places on an outline map of the Soviet Union.

C-2. identify five similarities and five differences between American and Russian history from an historical chronology of Russian History and explain how their patriotic heritage affects the Russians' attitude toward Soviet society and toward the outside world.

C-3. demonstrate a basic knowledge of the literature and music of the target culture by answering correctly 12 short questions of a given 15.

C-4. describe five important ceremonies, rituals and holidays in the target culture when given eight from which to choose.

C-5. identify seven statements descriptive of the role of the family and that of its individuals in the social structure when given ten fron which to choose.

C-6. identify five statements descriptive of acceptable Russian behavior when given eight from which to choose.

C-7. describe five similarities and five differences between the learner's culture and the Russian culture.

C-8. identify five contemporary values and behavior patterns of youth in the target culture when given eight from which to choose.

C-9. identify ten contributions of Russian culture to world culture.

C-10. identify five of eight sources of information on the Russian culture and demonstrate a use of some of these in individual research.

C-11. demonstrate a basic knowledge of each of the following structures of the target culture by answering oral and written questions about them with 70% accuracy and by participating in group discussions and oral and written reports.

C-12. demonstrate an attitude of sympathetic understanding toward the target culture, its people and its language as evidenced by participation in group discussions, oral and written reports and by the making of art.

C-13. demonstrate an interest in the Russian language and culture by participation in group discussions, research projects and by the making of art.

## COURSE CONTENT

I. Language

A. Printed alphabet

1. sound-letter correspondence

2. hard and soft vowels

B. Word recognition and pronunciation

1. cognates

2. proper names

3. selected vocabulary

C. Expressions

1. greetings: hello; goodmorning, day, evening, night, bye; how are you; etc.

2. classroom: be seated, quiet; listen; do you understand, -yes, -no; take pencil and paper; write on the blackboard; this is _____; who is ____; where is ____; etc.

3. names: give each student his Russian name; what is your name, given name, patronymic, surname; my name is ____; etc.

4. topical: this is a map, river, sea, ocean, capital, city; who is Rurik, Peter the Great, Lenin; when did Ivan the Terrible live; etc.

D. Vocabulary ( and related expressions)

1. geographical names

2. historical surnames

3. government and party offices and titles
4. numbers and monetary units
5. job titles
6. names of commodities
7. names of sports, teams, recreational establishments ( theater, movie, ballet, restaurant, etc. ).
8. writers, composers and publication titles
9. holidays
10. days and months
11. members of the family ( mother, sister, etc.)

E. Spelling ( of all familiar vocabulary and expressions )

F. Grammar ( informal or formal )

1. present tense of the verb "to be"
2. nominative, genitive and accusative cases of personal pronouns
3. idiomatic expressions
   a. I am ___ Я ___
   b. I have ___ У меня ___
   c. they call me ___ Меня зовут ___
4. verb conjugation
   a. pronoun-ending correspondence
   b. differences in first and second conjugation endings
   c. verbs: to know, to say, to read, to write, to see, to understand, to go, etc.
5. negation of verbs
6. modifier-noun agreement
   a. masculine, feminine, neuter
   b. singular, plural

7. numeral-case correspondence ( genitive )

8. locative case

9. spelling rules

10. dates

G. Songs

1. "Я не знаю"
2. "Эй ух нем"
3. "Пусть всегда будет солнце"
4. etc.

H. Dances and Games

II. Culture

A. Geography

B. History

C. Comparison of government and party

D. Economics

1. wages
2. prices
3. rents
4. taxes
5. planned economy
6. consumer goods

E. Literature and Music

F. Recreation

1. sports
2. movies, theater, ballet
3. press and current publications

G. Education and Youth

H. Family

1. marriage and divorce

2. housing

3. vacations

4. delinquency, crime and alcohol

5. religion

I. Medicine and Law

J. Bibliographical resources for the culture area

K. Miscellaneous supplementary topics

1. discrimination

2. attitudes toward the U.S.

3. humor

4. internal passports

5. Communist Party system

6. voting

7. secret police

8. labor camps

9. economy ( in-depth study )

10. five-year-plan

11. kolkhoz - sovkhoz

12. military

13. Soviet science

## EXPANSION OF MATERIALS

This course is designed to stimulate the interest of the non - Russian speaking student in the Russian culture and language with the goal of having the student enroll in a Russian language course. The student's satisfaction and success with this inquiry into the bread range of not too difficult cultural topics and the related language concepts and skills included in the course will best insure his continuation in Russian language studies. The teacher should endeavor to make the learning activities of this course enjoyable ones.

The initial activity should be the study of the Russian alphabet, the sound - letter correspondence. The procedure used may be borrowed from any of several first year Russian language courses in combination with the learning activities package, Russian Alphabet, developed by the Foreign Language Department of the Dade County Public Schools ( see reference ). Perhaps a week should be devoted to the learning of the sounds of the Russian alphabet. Some students may not master it and this is not essential for them to get credit for the course. Be careful not to linger too long on this activity as you may lose the spontaneity of the student looking forward to the related activities.

To reenforce the sound - letter correspondence begin as soon as possible the study of cultural topics using the Russian cognates and proper nouns connected with each topic. Give each

student the equivalent of his name in Russian ( given name, patronymic and surname ). Introduce basic Russian expressions useful in the conduct of class and those useful to the presenting the materials of each new topic as it is introduced for study. Encourage the students to use the Russian whenever known and appropriate. The teacher should require good pronunciation, but don't be so severe as to stifle the student's enthusiasm for experimenting with the language.

While formal language instruction ( spelling, grammar, structure drills, etc. ) may not be appropriate for all members of the class, individual and group interests in these areas should be encouraged and satisfied. Games may be utilized to encourage the class as a whole to concentrate on perfecting language skills. Spelling can be taught through "Geography," (1) the recognition of printed Russian geographical names placed on the blackboard by the students or (2) the sequential listing by the students of a new geographical name with the initial letter the same as the final letter of the preceding entry. Games patterned after "Who am I", "Twenty Questions", Bingo, Tic-tac-toe, Hangman and others may be employed to improve such skills as using familiar expressions, case declensions, verb conjugation and usage, numbers, dictation, etc. Experience has been such that students will work overtime to prepare a challenging game to present to their classmates.

To satisfy the Social Studies requirements of this course ample topic have been suggested in the course content outline, perhaps more than can be accomplished in the nine weeks duration of this course. In achieving the Social Studies objectives it will be necessary to do much of the instruction and discussion of this material in the native language. Remember that not all the students in this class have the desire or ability to master the language skills and will be awarded credit on the basis of their mastery of the cultural content of this course in the native language. When teaching this content in the native language the teacher should endeavor to use the inquiry method of instruction, i.e., formulating an hypothesis, gathering data, testing the hypothesis and reaching a conclusion. The teacher should be careful not to present a selected list of facts ( as may be done in many of the language related cultural topics such as the historical outline ) or impress his own interpretations and convictions on the students. Instead the teacher should introduce material in a manner that will elicit from the student critical thinking and questioning. Pupil questions should be answered with other questions or with multiple solutions so as to encourage the student to reach his own conclusions. ( For further information and examples of the inquiry method see Edwin Fenton and Byron Massialis in the reference section of this course. )

After the student has surveyed the topics of Russian culture and the sources of information available to research the Russian culture the student should be encouraged to do an independent project in the area of his interest thereby giving him an opportunity to use the language and social studies skills encountered in this course. The product of this activity should also give the teacher the answer to a prime objective of this course - "demonstrate an interest in the Russian language and culture ...." - with the hope that he will continue in the Russian language.

## SAMPLE EVALUATION

L-1. Select the letter of ( or write ) the words from the following list as they are read by the teacher.

C-1. Locate the following places on an outline map.

The Russian Map of Russia

Moscow - МОСКВА

Leningrad - ЛЕНИНГРАД

Kiev - КИЕВ

Baku - БАКУ

Gorki - ГОРЬКИЙ

Sverdlovsk - СВЕРДЛОВСК

Novosibirsk - НОВОСИБИРСК

Irkutsk -

Vladivostok - ВЛАДИВОСТОК

Bratsk - БРАТСК

Tashkent - ТАШКЕНТ

Volgograd - ВОЛГОГРАД

Siberia - СИБИРЬ

Urals - УРАЛ

China - КИТАЙ

Poland - ПОЛЬША

Turkey - ТУРЦИЯ

Dnepr River - ДНЕПР РЕКА

Volga " - ВОЛГА

Ob " - ОБ

Irtysh " - ИРТЫШ

Yenisei " - ЕНИСЕЙ

Lena " - ЛЕНА

Amur " - АМУР

Arctic Ocean - СЕВЕРНЫЙ ЛЕДОВИТЫЙ ОКЕАН

Pacific Ocean - ТИХИЙ ОКЕАН

Baltic Sea - БАЛТИСКОЕ МОРЕ

White Sea - БЕЛОЕ МОРЕ

Black Sea - ЧЁРНОЕ МОРЕ

Caspian Sea - КАСПИСКОЕ МОРЕ

Lake Baikal - ОЗЕРО БАЙКАЛ

L-2. Read the following words ( or other familiar words introduced in this course ) aloud.

| How much is earned by a | Сколько стоит |
|---|---|
| Scientist - НАУЧНИК | 800 - 1500 р. |
| Professor - ПРОФЕССОР | 500 - 1000 р. |
| Manager - ПРЕДСИДАТЕЛЬ | 100 - 300 р. |
| Engineer - ИНЖЕНЕР | 100 - 200 р. |
| Doctor - ДОКТОР | 100 - 200 р. |
| Lawyer - АДВОКАТ | 100 - 200 р. |
| Teacher - УЧИТЕЛЬ | |
| High School - ГИМНАЗИЯ | 85 - 150 р. |
| Elementary - НАЧАЛЬНАЯ ШКОЛА | 60 - 100 р. |
| Skilled worker | |
| Mechanic - МЕХАНИК | 100 - 250 р. |
| Semi-skilled worker | |
| Bus Driver - ВОДИТЕЛЬ АВТОБУСА | 60 - 90 р. |
| Unskilled worker | |
| Hotel maid - ДЕЖУРНАЯ | 40 - 60 р. |

( monthly in rubles )

| How much does it cost — | сколько стоит |
|---|---|
| Bread ( loaf ) - ХЛЕБ | 15 к. |
| Butter ( lb. ) - МАСЛО | 3 р. |
| Chicken ( medium size ) - КУРИЦА | 4 р. |
| Eggs ( dozen ) - ЯИЦА | 2.50 р. |
| Sugar ( lb. ) - САХАР | 1 р. |
| Apples ( lb. ) - ЯБЛОКИ | 2 р. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Man's suit - КОСТЮМ | | 110 p. and up |
| Overcoat - ПАЛЬТО | | 150 p. and up |
| Camera - ФОТОАППАРАТ | | 160 p. |
| Pen - ПЕРО | | 2 p. |
| Television set - ТЕЛЕВИЗОР | | 250 p. and up |
| Automobile - АВТОМОБИЛЬ | 2500 - 4000 p. | |
| Apartment ( rent ) - КВАРТИРА | | 5 - 15p. |
| Doctor and medicine - ЛЕКАРСТВО | | free |
| Newspaper - ГАЗЕТА | | 5 k. |
| Magazine - ЖУРНАЛ | | 15 k. |
| Book - КНИГА | | 1 p. |
| Trolley ( fare ) - ТРАМВАЙ | | 2 k. |
| Electric bus ( fare ) - ТРОЛЛЕЙБУС | | 3 k. |
| Auto bus ( fare ) - АВТБУС | | 4 k. |
| Subway ( fare ) - МЕТРО | | 5 k. |
| Vodka ( bottle ) - ВОДКА | | 3 p. |
| Income tax - | | 5 - 13% |

L-3. and

L-5. The student should respond to the following statements orally, overtly and/or in writing.

1. Здравствуйте
2. Как ты поживаешь?
3. Как тебя зовут?
4. Где столица СССР?
5. Кто Ленин?
6. Напишите на доске когда живёт Сталин.
7. Как зовут Московский Футбольный командр?
8. Вы видите карту СССР?
9. Сколько стоит журнал Крокодил?
10. Что написал Пастернак?

L-4. Say the following in Russian.

1. Good morning.
2. Where is the teacher?
3. When did Peter the Great live?
4. I don't know how much a Russian automobile costs.
5. We are good students. We have paper, pencil and ( our ) books.

L-6. Select the letter of the correct answer to the following multiple choice items.

Это газета орган ЦК КПСС.

А. КРОКОДИЛ
Б. ИЗВЕСТИЯ
В. ПРАВДА
Г. ШАХМАТЫ

L-7. Copy ten of the following words in Cyrillic print as indicated by the teacher.

How To Make a Ruble In Russian

Numbers - НОМЕР

( 0 - 10 ) - НОЛЬ, ОДИН, ДВА, ТРИ, ЧЕТЫРЕ, ПЯТЬ, ШЕСТЬ, СЕМЬ, ВОСЕМЬ, ДЕВЯТЬ, ДЕСЯТЬ.

( 11 - 19 ) - ОДИННАДЦАТЬ, ДВЕНАДЦАТЬ, ТРИНАДЦАТЬ, ЧЕТЫРНАДАТЬ, ПЯТНАДАТЬ, ШЕСТНАДЦАТЬ, СЕМНАДЦАТЬ, ВОСЕМНАДЦАТЬ, ДЕВЯТНАДЦАТЬ.

( 20, 30, etc. to 100 ) ДВАДЦАТЬ, ТРИДЦАТЬ, СОРОК, ПЯТЬДЕСЯТ, ШЕСТЬДЕСЯТ, СЕМЬДЕСЯТ, ВОСЕМЬДЕСЯТ, ДЕВЯНОСТО, СТО.

Money - ДЕНЬГИ

Kopeck - КОПЕЕК КОПЕЙКИ КОПЕЙКА

Ruble - РУБЛЕЙ РУБЛЯ РУБЛЬ

L-8. Write the following dictated sentences in Cyrillic print. Each one will be repeated three times.

1. Пусть всегда будет небо.
2. Пушкин написал Капитанская Дочка.
3. Русские читают Шэкспир и Марк Твень.
4. Бальшой театр в Москве.
5. Фунт хлеба стоит пятнадцать копеек.

C-2. ( 1 ) Identify five periods of leadership in Russian History that have similarities to American History. Briefly describe each.

( 2 ) Identify five unique periods of Russian History that have no comparison in American History. Explain each briefly.

( 3 ) Which episodes in Russian History most affect the Russian's patriotic attitude and his attitude toward the outside world. Why?

----- A Chronology of Russian History -----

Rurik - РУРИК

Vladimir - ВЛАДИМИР

Alexander Nevsky - АЛЕКСАНДР НЕВСКИЙ

Ivan the Great ( III ) - ИВАН ВЕЛИКИЙ

Ivan the Terrible ( IV ) - ИВАН ГРОЗНЫЙ

Boris Godunov - БОРИС ГОДУНОВ

Romanov - РОМАНОВ

Michael - МИХАИЛ

Peter the Great - ПЁТР ВЕЛИКИЙ

Catherine the Great - ЭКАТЕРИНА ВЕЛИКАЯ

Alexander the First - АЛЕКСАНДР ПЕРВЫЙ

Alexander the Second - АЛЕКСАНДР ВТОРОЙ

Nicholas the Second - НИКОЛАЙ ВТОРОЙ

Bolsheviks - БОЛШЕВИКИ

Lenin - ЛЕНИН

Stalin - СТАЛИН

Khrushchev - ХРУЩЁВ

Brezhnev and Kosygin - БРЕЖНЕВ и КОСЫГИН

C-3. Identify 12 of the writers and composers in this list and give a work attributed to each.

Literature and Music - ЛИТЕРАТУРА и МУЗЫКА

Writers - ПИСАТЕЛЬ

Alexander Pushkin - АЛЕКСАНАР ПУШКИН

Maxim Gorki - МАКСИМ ГОРЬКИЙ

Theodore Dostoyevsky - ФЕОДР ДОСТОЕВСКИЙ

Anton Chekhov - АНТОН ЧЕХОВ

Ivan Turgenev - ИВАН ТУРГЕНЕВ

Boris Pasternak - БОРИС ПАСТЕРНАК

Leo Tolstoi - ЛЕВ ТОЛСТОЙ

Alexander Solzhenitsyn - АЛЕКСАНАР СОЛЖЕНИЦЫН

Ivan Krylov - ИВАН КРЫЛОВ

Composers - КОМПОЗИТОР

Peter Chaikovsky - ПЁТР ЧАЙКОВСКИЙ

Nicholas Rimsky-korsakov - НИКОЛАЙ РИМСКИЙ-КОРСАКОВ

Modest Mussorgsky - МОДЕСТ МУССОРГСКИЙ

Sergei Rachmaninov - СЕРГЕЙ РАХМАНИНОВ

Sergei Prokofiev - СЕРГЕЙ ПРОКОФИЕВ

Dimitri Shostakovich - ДИМИТРИ ШОСТАКОВИЧ

C-4. Describe five of the following holidays and ceremonies in the Soviet culture.

<u>Holidays</u> - ПРАЗНИКИ

May Day ( 1 May ) - ПЕРВОГО МАЯ

Lenin's birthday ( 22 April ) - ДЕНЬ РОЖДЕНИЯ ЛЕНИНА

New Year ( 1 January ) - НОВЫЙ ГОА

Beginning of School - НАЧАЛО УЧЕБНОГО ГОДА

( 1 September ) 1-ОЕ СЕНТЯБРЯ

Women's Day ( 8 March ) - ДЕНЬ ЖЕНЩИН (8-ОЕ МАРТА)

Revolution Day ( Bolsheviks ) - ДЕНЬ РЕВОЛЮЦИИ

( 7 November ) (БОЛШЕВИКОВ) (7ОЕ НОЯБРЯ)

Christmas ( 7 January ) - РОЖЕСТВО (7ОЕ ЯНВАРЯ)

<u>Ceremony</u>

Palace of Marriage - ДВОРЕЦ БРАГОСОЧЕТАНИЯ

C-5. Check (✓) the statements that are valid with regard to Soviet culture.

1. The father is usually the sole provider of family support.

✓ 2. The members of the average Russian family do not expect to vacation together away from home.

✓ 3. Higher educational opportunity is not dependent on family status or income.

4. The individual's moral and ethical attitudes are the product of parental guidance.

5. The wife is usually content to be both a worker and a housewife.

✓ 6. Russian parents are much less concerned about their children's friends and whereabouts than in the U.S.

C-6. Check (✓) the statements descriptive of acceptable Russian behavior.

✓ 1. An old women lectures a youth in public on his non-socialistic behavior.

2. The man usually gives his seat or his place in line to a woman when they are both strangers in public.

✓ 3. Holding hands is the furthest extent of affection to be shown by a Russian couple in public.

4. One need not engage in an occupation, if the family has sufficient income to allow this.

✓ 5. A man's suit of clothes need not be pressed and neat when he goes to look for a job.

C-7. Describe five similarities and five differences between the American and Russian cultures.

C-8. Check (✓) the statements showing typical youth values.

✓ 1. Students dress for school in accordance with the seriousness of the task of getting an education.

✓ 2. They dislike compulsory meetings of their youth organizations unless they seek status in politics, etc.

3. Having been given a frizbee by a tourist a child might be tempted to use it in Red Square.

C-9. List ten contributions of Russian culture to world culture.

C-10. Identify five categories of information sources on the Russian culture. Give one title for each category.

Sources of Information About the Russians

Soviet Press and Literature ( see Russian reading habits )

there are some translation services

Current Digest of the Soviet Press

JPRS - Journal of Publications Research Service

( U. S. Government - restricted )

Captured files - the Germans and Japanese capture them from the Russians in World War II. They were in turn confiscated from the Germans and Japanese at the end of World War II. ( see Merle Fainsod, Smolensk Under Soviet Rule )

Soviet defectors and escapees

Svetlana Alliluyeva ( Stalin ), Twenty Letters to a Friend

Oleg V. Penkovskiy, The Penkovskiy Papers

Reports of U.S. government agencies

Congressional Reports

J. Edgar Hoover, Masters of Deceit

Herbert A. Philbrick, I Led Three Lives

Foreign government reports

N.S. Khrushchev, The Face of America

Eye witness accounts

John Gunther, Inside Russia Today

Meet Soviet Russia

Richard M. Nixon, "Russia as I Saw It"

National Geographic ( December, 1959 )

Adlai Stevenson, "Our Enemy's Two Faces"

Look ( November 25, 1958)

Daily coverage by newspapers, radio and TV correspondents

New York Times

Newsweek, Time, and U.S. News and World Report

Soviet literary underground and underground press - the practice of clandestine publishing of unapproved material within the Soviet Union and the smuggling of Russian manuscripts to the West.

Boris Pasternak, Doctor Zhivago

Andrei D. Sakharov, Progress, Peaceful Coexistence and Intellectual Freedom

Alexander Solzhenitsyn, One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich

The Circle

Cancer Ward

C-11. Instead of sample evaluative instruments the following outlines suggest sample lessons from which activities may be initiated and evaluative instruments drawn to satisfy the objective C-11 and others.

Russian Reading Habits

The Russians are more avid readers than Americans.

They publish more but cheaper editions than the Americans.

Why do they read so much?

- The Party encourages reading for -

  indoctrination [ all printed matter is censored and carries the official ( glavlit ) approval number ]

  advancement ( through education )

- The Russian is curious about the world that is censored for him by his government.

- Its a form of recreation and escape from the sometimes drab routine.

Probable order of reading preferences

- Russian classical literature ( see Literature and Music )

- Translations of western literature

  Shakespeare - ШЭКСПИР

  Hemingway - ГЭМИНГВЕЙ

  Mark Twain - МАРК ТВЭНЬ

- Modern Russian literature

  The Russain is unimpressed with political and doctrinal themes such as a worker abandoning his sweetheart to re-

turn to meet the factory quota and become an unselfish hero of the Soviet state.

- Spy stories and science fiction ( they have some good ones )

Periodical literature

Newspapers - ГАЗЕТА ( on many topics )

Pravda - ПРАВДА ( official organ of the Party )

Izvestiya - ИЗВЕСТИЯ ( official organ of the government )

Soviet Sports - СОВЕТСКИЙ СПОРТ

Literary Gazette - ЛИТЕРАТУРНАЯ ГАЗЕТА

Labor - ТРУД

Magazines - ЖУРНАЛ ( on most topics )

Sport - СПОРТ

Radio - РАДИО

Army - АРМИЯ

Chemistry - ХИМИЯ

Crocodile - КРОКОДИЛ ( satirical humor magazine )

America - АМЕРИКА ( U.S. government publication in Russian sold in the USSR in exchange for the Soviet publication Soviet Life in English sold in the U.S. - price of both 50¢ )

Women's Lib - A Russian Discovery

There is equality in the labor force.

Women work as bricklayers, doctors, painters, truck and bus drivers, farmers, streetsweepers, construction workers, road repairwomen, etc.

Soviet justification - "The democratic nature of the Soviet society has eliminated discrimination based on sex."

Practical justification -

- the forced pace of the Soviet economy requires their supplementing the numbers in the labor market.
- the second income of the wife or daughter is essential to the well-being of most Soviet families.

Soviet women's complaints -

- they are still responsible for the housework.
- nurseries are not always available to the children.
- too much time spent in lines to make purchases.
- lack of conveniences; private kitchens, washing machines, refrigerators, etc.

A Vacation With Your "Comrades" - OR - A Family Vacation ?

The Soviet vacation:

- as an incentive of the state to party officials and to the outstanding workers ( Stakhanovites - СТАХАНОВЦЫ ).
- Black Sea beach resorts most desirable and usually reserved for the elite. ( health spas - САНАТОРЫ )
- excursion boats down the Volga River are popular.
- working husband and wife cannot usually arrange vacations for the same time.
- the factory or place of work is given an allotment of resort accommodations. The worker must make arrangements for his family, if possible, to be located nearby and this at his own expense.

- if during the school term, children cannot usually accompany the parents. Children have their allotted vacations at pioneer camp -
- is organized to include lectures, calisthenics and guided tours.

Practical results:

- the husband or wife individually takes advantage of his or hers earned vacation in the company of comrade workers.
- the husband or wife spends his vacation at home using local recreational facilities.

What does the Russian do for recreation?

- Spectator sports

Soccer - ФУТБОЛ ( not АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ ФУТБОЛ )

major teams ( Moscow ) Dinamo - ДИНАМО

Spartak - СПАРТАК

Hockey - ХОККЕЙ

Basketball - БАСКЕТБОЛ

- Participating sports

Gymnastics - ГИМНАСТИКА

- many organized clubs
- merit badges awarded for skills
- highest award: "Ready for Labor and Defense"

Volleyball - ВОЛЛЕЙБОЛ

Tennis - ТЕННИС

local sport camps - СПОРТИВНЫЙ ЛАГЕРЬ

Chess: the national game - ШАХМАТЫ

Check and Mate - ШАХ и МАТ

Dining: infrequently because it is expensive

In Moscow -

- maybe 50 good restaurants - РЕСТОРАН
- in hotels
- some with bands for dancing ( compare with our bands of the 1940s )
- 130,000 dining rooms - СТОЛОВАЯ
  - on the order of a army mess hall
  - no "drinking only"
  - no smoking
- After 12AM only a few bars and restaurants stay open.

Plays (ТЕАТР ), Movies ( КИНО ), Concerts ( КОНЦЕРТ ) and Ballet ( БАЛЛЕТ )

- inexpensive
- much propaganda
- ballet is world famous
  - the Bolshoi - БОЛЬШОЙ ( Moscow )
  - the Kirov - КИРОВ ( Leningrad )
  - tickets at a premium and frequently sold to the workers of the week at their factories.

Television

- about 100 stations and eight million sets - few in color ( in the U.S. 700 stations and 75 million sets )
- programming is usually over one channel
- broadcast hours are limited to certain times of day and include drama (some western made movies with Russian dubbed), ballet, dance and propaganda. See TV guide in Pravda.

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Victor Kamkin, Inc., 1410 Columbia Rd., N.W., Washington, 20009

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